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Costa Rica

Nicaraguan Ship 'Diverted;' 119 Seek Asylum

PA1605191888 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1521 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] San Jose, 16 May (ACAN-EFE)—A Nicaraguan vessel en route to the island of Maiz on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua was diverted to the Costa Rican port of Limon and all its 121 passengers, except for 2, requested asylum in this country.

Today a Public Security Ministry source said that according to the initial reports, the ship's captain, Fernando Alvarado Castillo, decided to divert the vessel to the Costa Rican port, where it arrived at noon on Sunday.

The passengers on board included 58 children under 16, 29 women, and 26 men [figures as received]. Among the passengers were Nicaraguan Government members Patricia Delgada and Julio Antonio Vargas, who told Costa Rican officials that they wished to return to their country.

It was reported that the remaining passengers on the vessel, which is owned by the National Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA), asked to stay in Costa Rica and were placed under the jurisdiction of immigration authorities, the Red Cross, and the Directorate General for Refugees (DIGEPARE).

Public Security Minister Hernan Garron expressed concern over the increase in the number of Nicaraguans who have arrived in Costa Rica in the last few days requesting asylum.

He said that in the last 2 weeks, 248 people in this situation have arrived in Los Chiles, Penas Blancas, and now the port of Limon.

Some 30,000 Nicaraguans are living in Costa Rica as refugees.

Guatemala

Spokesman: Panama Agrees to Cerezo Mediation

PA1605235388 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 May (ACAN-EFE)—The Panamanian Government "has agreed to mediation by Guatemala" to seek a negotiated, peaceful, and diplomatic solution to the crisis with which that nation is afflicted by means of talks with the Panamanian opposition, an official source said today.

Julio Santos, spokesman of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, said that ever since the problem emerged in Panama, Guatemala has maintained its position of recognizing the state "in accordance with the Estrada Doctrine."

"Subsequently, the president offered to mediate to seek a negotiated, diplomatic, and peaceful solution to the Panamanian problem," Santos said.

He added: "Recently, that is, in the past 2 days, the Panamanian Government (headed by Manuel Solis Palma, who replaced Eric Arturo Delvalle) has agreed to mediation by President Cerezo."

In this regard, "talks are being initiated with the political opposition in Panama to see if a timetable can be established for that country to take direct steps toward democracy," the official said.

Santos said that "Guatemala's participation in this effort is very positive, falling within what we call President Cerezo's policy of active neutrality."

However, the Guatemalan Government recently explained that "Panama's internal political opposition will have to agree to have President Cerezo carry out a direct mediation between the parties involved."

The presidential spokesman said that "the true goal is for Panama to resolve the serious problems that it is currently facing by a diplomatic, negotiated, and peaceful path."

However, last week Panamanian Foreign Ministry sources said that Panama does not need intermediaries to resolve the crisis the country is experiencing because that country's government has "direct contacts" with Washington.

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry made that statement in response to an alleged Guatemalan Government offer to serve as a mediator between the parties in conflict.

Honduras

Azcona, Duarte Discuss Border Dispute

PA1605195388 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio-Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 May 88

[Report by Salvador Canales Espinosa from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona and Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte met over the weekend at a suite of the Copan Sula Hotel in the northern part of the country. During the meeting, the two presidents discussed the border dispute between their nations. The two governments are optimistic and believe the meeting will have positive results in the negotiations being conducted by the commissions. Let us listen to Jose Azcona Hoyo answering questions from national and international reporters shortly after he left the room where the two presidents met behind closed doors.

[Begin recording] [Azcona] Good, our talks with President Duarte have always been good.

[Reporter] What did you discuss?

[Azcona] Many things.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Azcona] We talked about what must be done regarding the court at The Hague and what can possibly be done to speed up the process. We are willing to abide by the ruling of the court. That is what the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers agreed upon and signed in Lima in 1980.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Azcona] [Words indistinct] and a general peace treaty was signed in December 1980 in Lima, Peru, that established that if the border dispute were not settled in 5 years, we would request the [words indistinct].

[Reporter] You are optimistic that the results will be positive?

[Azcona] About Guatemala, I only know what I have read in the newspapers. It was a small thing that was neutralized, and the Guatemalan Armed Forces voiced their support to the administration of President Vinicio Cerezo. I think the Central American situation has become consolidated.

[Reporter] Does Mr Duarte's visit bring the two countries closer?

[Azcona] I think so. He has come to San Pedro Sula on other occasions, and I believe our countries are brother countries.

[Reporter] Are you optimistic that the court's ruling will be favorable?

[Azcona] I am meeting with the Salvadoran president, and if the ruling favors one, it will hurt the other. In this case, we believe and I believe—and that is why we have decided to resort to the International Court of Justice [ICJ]—that [words indistinct]. Let us wait for the ruling of the ICJ. [end recording]

That is what Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo said. We also consulted the Salvadoran president, and here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] Naturally, we talked about the problem. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] It reaffirms our willingness [words indistinct] the laws and the Constitution [words indistinct] our sovereignty, and our good will to continue with this process at The Hague.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think that when countries sign a treaty and a commitment in which we say we will resort to The Hague, that is because The Hague will [words indistinct]. We will abide by the The Hague's ruling [words indistinct] and the governments and the national assemblies [words indistinct].

[Reporter] It will be a joint ruling, right? [passage indistinct] [end recording]

That is what we managed to obtain from the Salvadoran president. He did not give us very many statements. He just said that the answer to the border dispute between the two brother countries will be given by The Hague [court].

Note Rejects D'Escoto Protest on Contras

PA1605235888 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 May 88 p 7

["Note" from Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto issued in Tegucigalpa on 13 May; passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Official Note No 041-CAYM-88

Tegucigalpa, 13 May 1988

Mr Minister:

The Honduran Government vigorously rejects as groundless and tendentious the Nicaraguan Government's protest contained in Official Note No 090/88 of 9 May, to which I refer here:

1. On the morning of 10 May, before reading it in my office, I learned of the aforementioned note, which was published in a San Pedro Sula morning newspaper. Its publication seems to indicate that your illustrious government has unfortunately abandoned the gentlemen's agreement not to undertake journalistic or sensationalist diplomacy with regard to demands or protests between our two governments. In my opinion, this system, which has permitted us to professionally handle disagreements between our governments, has yielded good results by maintaining a climate of serenity within our countries' public opinion.

2. Once again I am forced to state—even though because of its political interests the Nicaraguan Government pretends to ignore it—that the Honduran Government **does not permit** "the contras to turn Honduran territory into a base of aggression" against Nicaragua, **and much less** with the direct or indirect support of the Honduran Armed Forces.

3. When you state that my government "has chosen to publicly deny what everyone knows to be an irrefutable fact," you might be thinking that "everyone" is the official spokesmen of the Sandinist government and the sounding boards it has outside Nicaragua. Honduras has always stated to the international public that if the

Sandinist government, which has the largest armed forces in Central America and one of the largest in Latin America, cannot prevent the "Nicaraguan Resistance" from entering and leaving its territory and from operating practically throughout Nicaragua, it is absurd and stupid to demand that this be done by the small Honduran Army, which cannot be unconditionally obliged to deploy its forces to provide protection and security to the Nicaraguan Government.

It is also astonishing that while your illustrious government negotiates as equals with the "Nicaraguan Resistance" the establishment of territorial enclaves inside Nicaragua where this armed opposition can receive humanitarian aid, Your Excellency charges that Honduras permits the use of its territory as sanctuary for that same "Nicaraguan Resistance."

Mr Minister, the nonuse of the territory by insurgent forces is one of the commitments for harmonious and complementary interaction within the framework of a delicate balance established in Esquipulas II to achieve the simultaneous implementation of this series of commitments that should bring about a normal regional situation.

4. Neither the Honduran people nor the government are responsible for the situation of internal conflict in Nicaragua. Such an internal conflict is the immediate result of the sociopolitical and administrative regime that the Sandinist government has imposed on the Nicaraguan people, and our country just suffers the consequences of that conflict.

Because of humanitarian reasons, in Honduras we have received thousands of refugees who have fled the violence in your country, seeking peace and security for their lives; opposition groups have sought sanctuary in the border areas, many of them ruining the environment and property of Honduran residents who have been forced to abandon their homes in search of tranquillity in the country's interior; we have suffered armed incursions by the EPS and the mining by that same Army of the border territory, with the deaths and maiming of Hondurans and the destruction of houses and crops, serious damage for which the Nicaraguan Government is directly responsible.

5. It is true that Honduran security authorities forced several Nicaraguan citizens out of the country, but this was done not because "they say they are in favor of peace and compliance with the Sapoa agreements" but because Nicaraguans must resolve their internal conflicts in their own country. Honduran authorities will continue acting this way, as they have on other occasions, and not just "now that the Sapoa agreements have been signed and now that peace is beginning to appear possible for the first time."

6. This prediction of peace is a source of happiness for Honduras. This should be true for all Central American people, despite the fact that the prediction contradicts what President Daniel Ortega said in his 1 May speech.

President Commander Ortega, in referring to the peace negotiations and the "Nicaraguan Resistance," said, among other things, that "what is under discussion is the way that these already-defeated mercenary forces may deliver their weapons," that **"they should be thankful that we are not offering them the guillotine or the execution wall, which is what they deserve"; "the truth is that it is very difficult for us to stand them here in Managua, and we have to disinfect the city after they leave it"; "and they accept the fact that they have already lost this fight, that they no longer have power and that they will never again have it"; "if we do not reach an agreement by 30 May and the deadline has not been extended, then the alternative left will be to launch a new military offensive, a larger one, as we have already said, against the mercenary forces"; and "it will be a huge operation."** These are expressions that easily show "the profound commitment of your government to the cause of terrorism, death, and destruction in Nicaragua" and openly challenge the solemn commitment "to carry out all the necessary actions to secure a cease-fire and national reconciliation within a constitutional framework."

7. The current situation in Central America has become an international crisis. It results from the domestic conflicts existing in several area countries, which are fueled by foreign meddling. Seven years of international negotiations with the participation of 13 countries and 2 international organizations and the possibility of some European countries participating in the search for a solution are evidence that a regional solution requires an international effort, such as that involved in Esquipulas II.

Mr Minister, Esquipulas II is an effort, a manifestation of solidarity, and an instrument of international cooperation that the Central American democracies have offered to the Nicaraguan Government so that it specifically will be able to overcome its internal conflict. **One result of Esquipulas II is the suspension of U.S. weapons shipments to the Nicaraguan Resistance.**

I do not believe that Your Excellency has forgotten that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte specifically asked the U.S. Government to stop sending military aid to the Nicaraguan Resistance. However, there is no report about any specific and formal Nicaraguan request to the Soviet Union, other socialist bloc countries, **and Latin American countries with which they have friendly relations** to stop giving military and logistical aid to the armed groups operating in El Salvador and in other Central American countries, and this despite the many trips that President Daniel Ortega and Your Excellency have made to the Soviet Union and to other socialist bloc countries.

8. Finally, Mr Minister, Your Excellency has asked the Honduran Government "to report exactly the place where, the date and hour when, and the transportation means through which these "deported" Nicaraguans arrived in the United States. [quotation marks as published]

My government believes that the efficient services the Nicaraguan Embassy has in Tegucigalpa are sufficient to inform you about the departure from Honduras of the Nicaraguan citizens mentioned above. Regarding their arrival, Managua could request this information from the U.S. Embassy, representing a country with which the Sandinist government maintains normal diplomatic relations.

I take notice that copies of the note I am hereby answering will be sent to the president of the ICJ [International Court of Justice], the secretaries general of the United Nations and the OAS, and the president of the UN Security Council. The illustrious Nicaraguan Government persists in involving organizations legally created to regulate coexistence among states to resolve not the regional crisis, but its [Nicaragua's] domestic political problems.

I present to Your Excellency my most distinguished consideration.

Carlos Lopez Contreras

Foreign Minister

Ministry on Arrest of Regalado's Brother in U.S.

PA1705015088 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 May (AFP)—Yesterday U.S. DEA agents arrested Colonel Rigoberto Regalado, Honduran ambassador to Panama, in Miami on charges of carrying 15 pounds of cocaine in his luggage, the Honduran Foreign Ministry reported today.

In a brief communique, the Honduran Foreign Ministry stated that the U.S. DEA had reported the arrest of Col Regalado, brother of Honduran Armed Forces Commander General Humberto Regalado.

"The government immediately canceled Regalado's appointment and lifted his diplomatic immunity in order to investigate the charges. If the charges are proven, he will be subject to legal sanctions imposed both by the United States and Honduras," the note added.

The Honduran Government reiterated its firm, relentless position on fighting drug trafficking with all available means and to apply the full weight of the law, without discrimination, to those found guilty.

The Foreign Ministry stated that "the government, intent as it is in openly fighting drug trafficking, has received this news, of course, with repudiation [as received] and concern."

When the Panamanian Congress ousted former President Delvalle and appointed current President Manuel Solis Palma on Saturday, 25 February, Regalado was recalled to Honduras for consultations and his duties there were suspended.

After that incident, Regalado stated in Tegucigalpa that Panamanian strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega "is a hero" who enjoys popular support. However, the next day the Honduran Government said that it did not share the diplomat's opinion.

Nicaragua

Ortega Congratulates Peru's New Prime Minister

PA1705034888 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 17 May 88

[Letter from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Peruvian Prime Minister Armando Villanueva; date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Armando Villanueva, prime minister of the Republic of Peru and secretary general of APRA:

Dear Mr Prime Minister:

With great satisfaction, I extend to you on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and government our sincere congratulations on your appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Peru.

Your continuous friendship and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's cause make us fully certain that from your government post you will continue to further strengthen the ties that bind our two countries. I am also certain that your proven Latin Americanist sentiments guarantee that Peru will continue deepening its anti-interventionist position in favor of Latin American unity and independence.

Fraternally,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Media Directorate Head on Enforcement of Law

PA1605225088 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 May 88

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Lisette Torres, of the Interior Ministry's Media Directorate, met with newscast directors last weekend. She stressed that the media law will be strictly enforced, adding that sanctions for violations range from the suspension of the newscast for 1 hour, 48 hours, or indefinitely.

When journalists asked her if this was a return to self-censorship, Lt Torres replied: No, the problem is that lately there has been disrespect for the country's authorities.

In an exclusive statement for the "Iglesias" newscast, Lt Torres commented on the new measures affecting newscasts as of today.

[Begin recording] [Torres, in progress] ...we wanted to clarify and inform media directors that we began reviewing the newscasts, and after a thorough analysis—we are not referring to any specific source—it was concluded that the provisional media law was being constantly violated and that those violations should be stopped.

However, before taking any measures, we decided to warn the media that we were going to begin enforcing the law, as we must admit that it was not being enforced.

[Question indistinct]

[Torres] The provisional general law; the regulations outlined in the provisional general law and its amendments.

[Question indistinct]

[Torres] I am unable to answer that question right now. However, you may recall that at the beginning of this meeting we mentioned in our report that there has been disrespect for the authorities.

[Question indistinct]

[Torres] As I said, the provisional general law and its regulations. That is enough.

[Question indistinct]

[Torres] Yes. However, we also said we did not feel it was necessary to begin any legal discussion at this time on whether the law is valid or not because from our standpoint it is valid; otherwise, it would not be implemented [words indistinct]. In any event, the law includes what is mentioned in those decrees.

[Reporter] What will the sanctions be?

[Torres] The sanctions will be those established by the law. We are not going to invent any sanctions. There will be administrative sanctions to be determined according to the violations. They will be determined as established in the provisional general law. It may include the suspension of broadcasts. However, it will depend on the seriousness of the violation. For example, in the case of a newscast, the suspension could be for 1 hour, 48 hours, or indefinitely. The penalty will be determined by the law. We cannot say that the suspension will be for 1 hour the first day and 48 hours the next. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

[Reporter] You say that there is no censorship. However, we will have to use self-censorship.

[Torres] No, there is no censorship nor do we believe that there will be any self-censorship. There may be some conjecture regarding this; however, there will be no self-censorship. We will enforce the law, which is not self-censorship. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Lino Hernandez, coordinator of the Permanent Human Rights Commission, CPDH, expressed concern over the threats to media directors by the Media Directorate.

There is a great contradiction between the actions of Commander Daniel Ortega—who as president committed himself in Guatemala to give the people unrestricted freedom of expression—and the measures that second-level government officials want to implement, Hernandez added.

Regarding the complaints received by the CPDH, Hernandez asserted that they are verified and are reported to the Interior and Defense Ministries. He recalled cases of torture of prisoners in the country's jails. Let us hear the interview.

[Begin Hernandez recording] The Nicaraguan CPDH is concerned over the call made by Lt Lisette Torres of the Interior Ministry to several media directors or radio station owners in an attempt to intimidate them by telling them that the media law will be strictly enforced. We believe that there is a contradiction between what the commanders have said. In this case Commander Ortega as president of the Republic committed himself in the Esquipulas II agreement to give the Nicaraguan people unrestricted freedom of expression. However, his action is contradicted by the measures taken by second-level officials, such as Lt Torres, who has said that the law will be strictly enforced and that all news must be verified before it is reported, which will delay the delivery of news to the media.

In addition, we believe it is necessary to mention that the media law being implemented is a violation of the Nicaraguan people's rights—both of the media [to inform the public] and of the people's right to be informed—because its regulations establish penalties for the media without even allowing them the opportunity to defend themselves or take legal action. The CPDH expresses its concern over this law and urges international human rights organizations with whom we maintain relations to appeal to the government to abrogate that law as soon as possible. [end recording]

Panama

Rognoni on Conditions for U.S. Negotiations

PA1705044888 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Panama City, 16 May (AFP)—Today Panamanian Commerce and Industries Minister Mario Rognoni said that Panama would initiate "negotiations" with the U.S. Government if the Reagan administration agrees to discuss an

agenda that would include "recognizing Manuel Solis Palma as president [and discussing] violations of the canal treaties and the lifting of economic sanctions."

During a news conference Monday, the minister said that only "preliminary talks" have been held with Washington envoy Michael Kozak, who left Panama City yesterday after his third visit to this capital in the past 6 weeks.

According to Minister Rognoni, this "consultation" should lead to negotiations if the United States accepts a proposal made by Panama, makes up for the "injustices" committed against Panama in the past few months, and "settles the disagreement with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, which the United States itself provoked."

He asserted: "If this is complied with, we will designate negotiators."

Rognoni emphasized the Panamanian Government's willingness to hold negotiations, and he added that the first talks have disclosed that the Reagan administration "has also assessed its policy of aggression" and is preparing for an agreement.

Sources close to the talks have reported that the agenda that Noriega's political advisers have proposed stipulates that any negotiation must be discussed with President Solis Palma, whom Washington has not recognized.

The sources also said that the discussion must center on "the violations of the canal treaties, the freezing of Panamanian funds in U.S. banks, and the lifting of economic sanctions" that the United States has imposed on Panama since the crisis started here 11 months ago. The Panamanian conflict became aggravated on 25 February, when the Assembly removed from office Eric Delvalle, whom Washington continues to recognize as the constitutional president.

Rognoni added: "It is time for the United States to correct the mistake it made against a friendly country." He asserted that Panama's political crisis can be settled "only by Panamanians in the 1989 elections, not by Reagan."

Noriega on Talks With U.S., Situation

PM1605145988 Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 8 May 88 p 26

[Report on interview with Defense Forces Chief General Manuel Noriega in Panama City by Manuel Leguineche in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid—"Are you quitting? Are you staying? Are you quitting—power—but staying in Panama?" "I am staying," General Manuel Antonio Noriega replied over the telephone. "Of course I am staying. There can be no dialogue if the people's forces do not negotiate their security. The streets are ours and we will never surrender them. The people know where the fatherland's guns are and have already drawn up a list of their friends and enemies."

[Leguineche] But after resisting all moves to oust you from power for almost a year, the time has come, Gen Noriega, for you to come to terms with the enemy.

[Noriega] They will not defeat us, if that is what you are asking me. We are not going to surrender the fatherland to those who wish to reduce it to the status of a mere U.S. colony.

[Leguineche] The negotiation is believed to include the handing over of power, but to guarantee, despite what the opposition says, your staying in Panama.

[Noriega] If this commander has a price, only the people's forces know what that price is. I know I will go some day, but when? What day, hour, or minute? Please, this is a Panamanian problem. Right now Panama is a laboratory, a test bench, which will be of use later—within 4-6 years—for Honduras, Argentina, or any other country, once the experiment has been tried out in Panama.

[Leguineche] But you are negotiating with Michael Kozak, under secretary of state for inter-American affairs [title as published]. It is your third meeting with him. What is the state of the negotiation for a rapid resolution of the crisis?

[Noriega] I will answer you with an anecdote which occurred to Napoleon Bonaparte at a reception at the Palace of Versailles. A Frenchwoman said to an aide to Napoleon: "Colonel, how do you make love?" Napoleon's aide replied: "I do not make love; I buy it ready-made." So it is with the United States: It does not make friends; it seeks them in order to buy them ready-made. The United States needs sheeplike docility; it needs Quarry Heights—a base from which to assert itself.

[Leguineche] As a thaw is reached, the fear of a U.S. intervention is disappearing. Do you rule it out completely?

[Noriega] There are many officers of the U.S. Armed Forces, journalists, and even some U.S. Congress leaders who have publicly declared themselves opposed to a military adventure in Panama. "One Vietnam in this century is enough," a U.S. general said. These are voices of reason, but if, despite everything, the interventionists attack us, we Panamanians will defend ourselves.

[Leguineche] Even by blowing up the canal, as General Torrijos' plan envisaged?

[Noriega] Anything goes to defend the fatherland.

[Leguineche] Following the attempted coup, it is said that the Defense Forces are split. Is this true?

[Noriega] No, it is not true. The Defense Forces are firmly united. The possibility of an intervention has strengthened their esprit de corps and their patriotic

oath to enforce the treaties to the letter. We will not take even one step back. That is the watchword throughout the country—the victim of Elliott Abrams' brutal policy.

[Leguineche] Did Felipe Gonzalez' proposal to offer you asylum in Spain in order to resolve the Panamanian crisis annoy you at any time?

[Noriega] No, it did not annoy me. Prime Minister Gonzalez is rightly concerned about peace in Central America, but Elliott Abrams—not the Panamanian patriots—provoked the Panamanian crisis. The international personalities who are sincerely concerned about Panama should point out and condemn Abrams—the original source of the aggression of which we are victims, merely because we do not lend ourselves to his policy of war in Central America. We are not renouncing Contadora, are not abandoning our independent policy, but we are demanding faithful and precise observance of the treaties signed by Torrijos and Carter in 1977.

[Leguineche] The United States organized an economic blockade of Panama. Assistant Secretary Abrams forecast your fall in a matter of days. Now, as THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges, you are still in power and negotiating with "a humiliated State Department." What is going to emerge from this negotiation? The Civic Crusade will accept it only if it includes your leaving the country...

[Noriega] I am always prepared to negotiate, but the Civic Crusade members are waiting to receive orders from the United States to sit down and talk with me. I am talking with the United States, with Michael Kozak, but I am negotiating nothing. I am prepared to talk with the United States or with any other country, but, I repeat, I negotiate nothing.

[Leguineche] There is talk of the aged Arnulfo Arias as president in order to resolve the Panamanian crisis, at least provisionally. Do you see him as the man of the transition?

[Noriega] I believe Arias will have to win the 1989 elections by means of votes if he wishes to become president.

[Leguineche] The United States accuses you of drug trafficking although until recently you were working with the CIA. Do you feel betrayed now by the CIA and your U.S. friends?

[Noriega] There are no friendships but rather interests between countries. I helped professionally to coordinate with the United States the fight against drug trafficking when nobody else was doing so, and I helped the United States to arrest the gangster Meyer Lansky.

[Leguineche] The opposition believes you are subordinating the resolution of the national crisis to the resolution of your personal problems with the U.S. courts. What is at issue is your quitting power.

[Noriega] I have said on other occasions that it is the law of life to be born and die. It would be very easy for me to wash my hands of things and take it easy. The problem is my country's dignity.

[Leguineche] Why did Archbishop McGrath's mediation, proposed in San Juan, Costa Rica, by Felipe Gonzalez, Oscar Arias, and Carlos Andres Perez, fail?

[Noriega] The archbishop's mediation was loaded from the outset because it required the prior surrender of power to a small group of Panamanian millionaires who are calling for military intervention by Washington. Nevertheless, we believe that the church could decide on a mediation without unpatriotic prerequisites, and in that event would play a constructive role in resolving the crisis.

[Leguineche] You have had 11 months of considerable commotion. What does your wife, who comes from Pontevedra, say to you?

[Noriega] My wife is optimistic by temperament and upbringing. Like all Panamanians, she has great faith in the future.

Solis Palma on Foreign Service Changes

PA1605165888 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] The changes recently implemented in Panama's foreign service were discussed by President Manuel Solis Palma during his recent tour through the interior. Solis Palma stated that Panama has become an example to the world because it foiled the plans to humiliate and dominate us. The Panamanian leader also explained why many countries abstained from supporting Panama when he assumed his post:

[Begin Solis recording] Serious mistakes were made within our government structures. Our ambassadors... [corrects himself] many of our ambassadors... [corrects himself] a great many of our ambassadors did not assume their role. Some of them... [corrects himself] several of them said, when we called and asked them to try to give correct information, that they did not know what the truth was concerning Panama. They simply decided to stay in their houses, because they could not answer the questions asked by the news media in other countries.

We were not properly defended by our people, meaning our diplomatic representatives, abroad. Some of the ambassadors openly attacked us; they joined the disinformation campaign. There was a belief that no one could stand up to the northern colossus, and 10-12 days passed before other countries began to understand the truth about Panama. [end recording]

On Support for Government

PA1605165988 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 88

[Report by Jairo Posada]

[Text] Radio Nacional interviewed President Manuel Solis Palma a few hours ago and asked him how he evaluated his tours through various regions of the country and through several government offices. He answered:

[Begin recording] [Solis] Evidently, the government has become consolidated, particularly the relationship between the Presidency and all sectors that form part of the administration. This is giving the government a dynamic outlook, and it is receiving the support from a large sector of the Panamanian community.

[Posada] Do you think Panama has recovered international trust?

[Solis] I think that with the exception of the United States, we have the support of all the other countries of the world.

[Posada] Are the negotiations with the United States bogged down?

[Solis] So far, I have not had any negotiations with the United States. [end recording]

On Protecting Consumers

PA1605200288 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 88

[Report by Jairo Posada]

[Text] At a meeting with officials of the Panamanian Price Control Office, President Manuel Solis Palma has said that consumers must be better educated.

President Solis Palma said: We must prevent people from being deceived and we must guarantee that Panamanian consumers are not exploited. During his recent visit to the Price Control Office, President Solis Palma also discussed the bill dealing with consumers and Panamanian products. He said:

[Begin Solis recording] How are we going to operate? What can you tell us about this? What can we do concerning the real formation of an office for consumer protection? We believe it is suitable—we already sent the bill to the Lesgislative Assembly—to fuse two offices into one. We believe this is necessary, because the country's problem does not only deal with price control, but also with true consumer protection. We must control the quality of products and prevent consumers from being deceived. For example, some businessmen say products have certain qualities that they do not really have. Similarly, we must make sure there is no exploitation of consumers. [end recording]

President Solis Palma added that the first effective work must be a law covering all necessary regulations, and he suggested strengthening the Price Control Office with more inspectors, who should be in the streets controlling prices and not chatting in offices:

[Begin Solis recording] We are facing a very special situation, and we must act very carefully. We must strengthen [as heard] oligopolies—there are not only monopolies, but also oligopolies. Oligopoly is the market situation in which two or three businesses agree to control the market and establish costs that are incorrect. In short, there are a number of things that demand the unity of the concept of price control with that of consumer protection. [end recording]

Finally, it was agreed to create the necessary mechanisms leading to interministerial coordination to protect consumers in a more suitable way.

7 May 1989 Election Date, Calendar Confirmed

PA1605191688 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] During a meeting this weekend, the Cabinet Council confirmed that presidential and legislative elections will take place on 7 May 1989 throughout the country.

Electoral Tribunal President Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez reported that the electoral calendar will start on 15 September with the nomination of candidates for elected office. The preliminary opening of the electoral registry has been set for 7 November, and the official closing day for the registration of political parties will be 30 June.

In the next few days, the Legislative Assembly will appoint a new Electoral Tribunal magistrate to replace Dr Rolando Murgas Torraza, who was appointed education minister.

Commerce Minister on State of Economy

PA1705044788 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] This afternoon Commerce and Industries Minister Mario Rognoni contradicted the viewpoint of independent economic sectors that believe that political conditions are not optimal for ensuring a reactivation of the economy. His statement censured the pessimistic and defeatist attitude of some Panamanian businessmen who are politically opposed to the government.

Within the framework of the overall development and economic reactivation plan, Minister Rognoni pointed to the different sectors of the national economy that have been severely affected by the crisis.

[Begin Rognoni recording] Regrettably, due to the U.S. aggression, Panama's national economy suffered a very hard blow. Although this blow cannot be tangibly detected because the political confrontation and U.S.

meddling have not been apparent through a physical aggression, we have felt it psychologically and economically. However, things are not as bad as some say or would like them to be. The truth is that only certain sectors of the economy are affected, and these have been affected seriously. These sectors will require special attention in the short term. Efforts must be made to reactivate these sectors or to replace them with others that can handle present needs.

There are certain areas where the impact of the economic crisis has not yet been felt, such as, for example, in the Colon Free Zone. Although exports have dropped in comparison with last year, the drop has not been greater than 10 percent. More important, however, the restocking of inventories of Free Zone merchandise—the lack of which would be an indicator of a crisis in that sector—shows that the Free Zone continues with optimism and hope for the near future.

We have had very few cases of businessmen who have approached the National Directorate of Small Businesses to report future shutdowns or serious situations due to the economic crisis. The service sector is perhaps the one that worries us the most at this time because of what is happening in the banking sector. We plan to reactivate service-related activities. We are very aware of the current tourism and banking problems.

We recognize two critical areas produced by the crisis: construction and national industries. Construction will greatly depend on what can be accomplished with the banks, especially the mortgage banks, and the normalization of financial activities. Regarding industries, to a great extent the drop in domestic sales has affected a great number of industries. However, the export industry has not been affected up to now. The only problem that industry has encountered concerns the financing of its sales or the collection of its bills abroad. [end recording]

Christian Democrat Leader Romero Returns

PA1705044988 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] This afternoon Ivan Romero, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], returned to the country following his expulsion [from Panama] on 5 May. He was met at the Omar Torrijos Airport by his wife, family, friends, and fellow party members, headed by PDC President Ricardo Arias Calderon. Mr Romero said he had returned to the country without any precondition, expressing his constitutional right as a Panamanian.

[Begin Romero recording] It is a right that we Panamanians have to live and work in our country. All we are doing is exercising this right. The Panamanian Government has no option but to allow those of us who lead a peaceful and legal struggle to work and fight for our democracy. [end recording]

Brazil

President Sarney Sets New Economic Course

PY1700015700 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 16 May 88

[Excerpts] The federal government has initiated an emergency plan to pull the country out of the economic crisis. The plan was debated today in Brasilia, and it received support from all 22 state governors.

President Jose Sarney, 8 ministers, and 22 state governors sat around a table from 1030 this morning until 1530 this afternoon. For 5 hours they discussed a document prepared by the government, analyzing the causes of the current economic crisis and clearly stating the government's objectives, as well as the strategy to implement the plan. The document was given the title of Modernization and Adjustment of the Brazilian Economy, and in it the government recognizes that the country is now going through one of the worst economic crises of its history, and that if nothing is done in the short term Brazil may suffer three serious consequences; namely, a drop in the level of employment and salaries, the nonreactivation of investments, and an imbalance of public finance. But how can these be avoided? According to the document, the government will have to pursue three basic objectives: Curb the increase of inflation, resume economic growth, and improve income distribution.

How can those objectives be reached? According to the proposal by the economic ministers, this is the strategy to follow: Reduce public deficit, normalize relations with the international financial community, modernize the economy, and emphasize the social area. To these ideas of the federal government, each state governor added his suggestions and voiced his criticisms. In general, however, the state governors were in favor of the plan. [passage omitted]

As the meeting ended, Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega came to Planalto Palace to give a press interview. The minister said that in putting this plan into practice, the government can assume a commitment with the Brazilian nation, and he gave assurance that the implementation of these measures will avert the risk of recession.

[Begin Nobrega recording] A consensus was attained that a unity of efforts, a coherent program to control public deficit, and the reestablishment of the flow of foreign resources will make it possible to overcome the crisis and save the economy. Thus it will be possible to lay the foundations for a new process of economic and social development, driven by private enterprise. [end recording]

In his speech to the state governors, President Jose Sarney reaffirmed his commitment to complete the democratic transition and to giving presidential attention to social problems.

[Begin Sarney recording] The ultimate objective of development is social well-being, assuring the comfort, security, and individual progress of all Brazilian men and women. To this I will devote my personal effort, with the cooperation of all the members of my government and the help of all the state governors. The upcoming election of more than 4,000 mayors and nearly 50,000 city councilmen in all the municipalities of Brazil, as well as the direct election of the next president of the Republic, will mark the end of the longest and most difficult transition process that we ever imagined. [end recording]

This is what the government intends to do to adjust the economy, checking inflation and the public deficit.

The current salary policy with readjustment by the URP [Price Reference Unit, which readjusts salaries according to a 3-month average of inflation] and the foreign-exchange policy of minidevaluations of the cruzado will be retained. In the area of foreign trade, prior controls on importation of 3,000 products will be eliminated, and the customs tariff system will be reformed. The government also wants to reformulate the industrial policy, doing away with controls by the Industrial Development Council, CDI. To reduce the public deficit, the measures will include new expenditures cuts of 0.9 percent of the GDP, reduction of subsidies and fiscal incentives that still remain, an end to the monopoly in wheat distribution, privatization of wheat purchases that are now made by the Bank of Brazil, privatization of sugar exports, and dismantling or privatization of state-owned enterprises. [passage omitted]

In the document, the government also says it wants to make more flexible the price-control policy. Only the prices of products in monopolistic or oligopolistic sectors, and public utility rates will be kept under control. These changes, however, cannot be made overnight. [passage omitted] Regarding the foreign debt, the document is clear: Brazil wants to normalize relations with the international financial community, reach an agreement with the IMF, and settle accounts with the Paris Club so as to qualify for Japanese loans. [passage omitted]

Constituent Assembly Limits Interest Rates

PY1305040088 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 88 p 1

[Excerpts] The Constituent Assembly yesterday established that banks cannot charge more than 12 percent a year in real interest (net interest rate that remains after the inflation rate is deducted).

This interest rate already includes all types of bank commissions. The amendment was approved by a vote of 314 in favor, 112 opposed, with 34 abstentions. This amendment was drafted and presented by Deputy Fernando Gasparian (PMDB Sao Paulo) and is part of the new constitution

chapter on the financial system. Banks that charge more than 12 percent interest will be punished by the Penal Code for usury crime. [passage omitted]

The Constituent Assembly also voted on the services that a bank may offer a client. By a vote of 289 in favor, 153 opposed, and 15 abstentions, the assembly members decided that the new constitution will forbid banks to work in the fields of insurance, tourism, administration of securities' portfolios, and administration or properties. The amendments that intended to nationalize the sector were rejected.

Chile

Ministry Rules Out Papal Mediation With Bolivia

PY1605211788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has asserted that papal mediation between Chile and Bolivia to resolve the landlocked situation is not appropriate.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Carlos Ducci said that certain requirements, such as the existence of a controversy, are necessary for a mediation to take place, and that the two parties must agree to submit the controversy to the good offices of a mediator.

Carlos Ducci noted there is no such controversy between Chile and Bolivia, and that the border issues between the two countries were definitely settled in 1904 with a treaty that, he said, must be the main pillar of the bilateral relationship.

Asked about a statement by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who said this treaty could be reviewed, Ducci answered that border treaties cannot be reviewed, from either the legal or political point of view.

Carlos Ducci also denied that the possibility of Chile granting Bolivia a free and sovereign outlet to the sea or a territorial exchange now or in the future is being studied.

Communist Party Members, Collaborators Arrested

PY1605204388 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Chilean Investigative Police have arrested seven persons accused of being either members or collaborators of the banned Communist Party. They are also charged with terrorist activities and violations of the arms control law and Law 7,798.

According to the police report, the persons arrested had a wooden chest that contained fuses, detonators, flares, subversive documents of the Communist Party, information about the industrial belt, and other subversive material.

The police also reported that the wooden chest had been used for quite some time to keep handguns and other firearms, half of which the persons arrested had abandoned in an empty lot near a canal some days before their arrest. The arms were discovered there by a police patrol. The other arms had been sent to the leaders of the political party to which the arrested persons belong.

The persons arrested are: Fernando Enrique Mamani, 23; Hector Fernando Cortez, 30; sisters Patricia and Claudia Marcela Bravo, 21 and 19 respectively; Silvia Victoria Alvarez; 18; Ruben Bravo, 57; and Ruth Graciela Flores 24. All these persons have been placed at the disposal of the military judge advocate together with the materials seized.

Attacks Damage Railway Line, Cut Power

'Terrorists' Plant Bombs

PY1305141088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] A group of terrorists have planted a bomb some 70 meters north of the La Garza Bridge. The explosion destroyed about 60 cm of the railway line in Coquimbo and caused panic among the inhabitants of Estrada Norte, in Coquimbo, and drivers in that area.

The terrorists have planned another bomb at the foot of a electric tower of the northern railway enterprise' communications system. This explosion only caused minor damages.

The damaged railroad line, which belongs to the Pacifico Steel Enterprise, was repaired immediately in order to restore the railway service. The bomb went off just after the last car of the Pacifico enterprise train went by.

Members of the security and police forces arrived at the site of the explosion and immediately started investigations in order to find those responsible for the attack.

Power Cut in Santiago

PY1205184688 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] A group of unidentified individuals bombed a substation of CHILECTRA [Chilean Electric Company, Inc] on the corner of Carrascal and Villasana Streets, Quinta Normal district.

The explosion caused minor damages to a high-tension transformer. As a consequence CHILECTRA has issued the following communique:

Power supply to a vast industrial sector of Santiago has momentarily been suspended due to a bomb attack against the Carrascal substation at 0600 this morning. The power cut will affect the Carrascal, Quinta Normal, and Mapocho districts.

CHILECTRA immediately took all necessary technical measures to provisionally supply the affected areas with electricity in order to avoid greater demage to the industries and homes of the areas.

However, the provisional power supply might have to be interrupted while the damaged equipment is being repaired.

CHILECTRA does not take responsibility for this power cut, and hopes to have service restored sometime this afternoon.

Paraguay

Asuncion on 'War Footing' for Pope's Visit

PY1605052188 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1438 GMT 16 May 88

[By Jean-Pierre Gallois, AFP special correspondent in Asuncion]

[Text] Asuncion, 16 May (AFP)—This capital has been placed on a true war footing to receive John Paul II, who is expected to arrive here today.

Ever since Sunday night, all strategic points have been placed under the strict control of the Army and the police. The military men are wearing combat fatigues and steel helmets and are armed with assault rifles. Police are also wearing steel helmets, but they are only armed with sidearms and truncheons. All of this, according to the government, is to guarantee the pope's security. Maximum security.

At the hotel where the press center has been installed and which will received the majority of the 500 reporters who will cover the pope's visit, the Army is also mounting a guard, and security services are systematically checking the luggage of all those who arrive.

According to the estimate that is being accepted, approximately 30,000 police and military men have been mobilized to guarantee that the visit goes off without incident. The rest of the Armed Forces and police have been ordered to their barracks.

In opposition circles, the deployment of these forces is above all attributed more to the government's desire to smash any demonstration than to prevent a hypothetical attack against the pope.

The opposition, which is not recognized by the government, has emphasized its intention of carrying out lightning rallies. The presence of the pope and especially the journalists accompanying him should, according to the opposition, oblige the regime to curb its repressive habits; otherwise, its facade will fall before witnesses.

All of this capital's newspapers are dedicating their main pages today to this visit. The most notable case is that of PATRIA, the government's official mouthpiece, which published a 16-page supplement detailing all the aspects of the personality of the pope and his career, trips, and public offices.

Despite rain, since early this morning loaded buses have begun to take the public to the Nu Guazu military field, located close to the international airport, where the pope will celebrate his first mass on Paraguayan territory at 1500 (1900 GMT).

The organizers of the mass expect that approximately 500,000 faithful will participate in the ceremony.

Stroessner Welcomes Pope

PY1605185088 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Red Nacional de Television in Spanish at 1705 GMT on 16 May begins live converage of the arrival of Pope John Paul II from the Presidente Stroessner International Airport in Asuncion.

President Stroessner arrives at the airport to welcome the pope. The announcer says that the airport has been closed due to bad weather, but the plane lands at 1731 GMT.

The pope greets President Stroessner and other dignitaries present. President Stroessner welcomes the pope to Asuncion and thanks him for accepting the government's invitation. He says: "As a Paraguayan and as a chief of state who has been elected president by the vote of the people, I greet Your Holiness with reverence and respect, invoking the proverbial hospitality of our country and the devotion that we practice with very deep religious sentiment."

The pope thanks Stroessner for the invitation to come to Paraguay. He says that he knows Paraguay is not exempt from problems, but that the Paraguayans are a noble people. He says: "The closeness of the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Christianity to these generous lands is a happy occasion to strengthen a renewed evangelization. This is my desire today at the start of my visit to Paraguay, which is essentially religious in nature, but, as the Vatican II Council indicates, it is precisely this religious mission that leads to functions, light, and energy that can serve to establish and consolidate the human community in accordance with the divine law." He concludes his speech by saying that he wants to be close to the Paraguayan people and guide them with the Bible.

Opposition Stages Demonstration in Asuncion

PY1605125988 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 May 88 p 6

[Text] Youth organizations and movements of several opposition political parties, all of whom are members of the National Accord, staged a demonstration and a march at the intersection of Eusebio Ayala and Choferes del Chaco Avenues yesterday at noon.

The following movements participated in the demonstration: the Authentic Radical Liberal Movement Youth [Juventued Liberal Radical Autentica—JLRA], the Popular Mobilization for a Change in the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party], the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) youth, the Febrerista Revolutionary Youth [Juventued Revolucionaria Febrerista—JRF], and the Christian Democratic Youth [Juventud Democrata Cristiana—JDC].

About 100 youths stopped traffic at the aforementioned intersection at rush hour, singing slogans and demanding the release of several politicians who are being detained (Domingo Laino, Carlos Caballero Roig, Ceferino Villalba, and Luis Espinola, all of whom are PLRA members, as well as of union leaders Corsino and Nicanor Colonel of the ONAC [expansion unknown]). The demonstrators were carrying posters demanding "democracy and freedom."

One of the speakers at the demonstration, which received support and the applause of many passersby, drivers, and people on public buses, was Anibal Carrillo Iramain, president of the JRF. "We want to start a struggle which we believe is necessary in our country. We want to continue with the principles of our heroes and the living examples of 'democracy' in our country who today are in prison. We believe that the street is the appropriate place for the citizenry to express itself. It is where the dictatorship will be defeated," the youth leader said.

Carrillo Iramain also said that the current regime "will be defeated by the graffiti, by a mobilized youth, by closing the streets, and by expressing a desire for freedom, which means democracy in our country." Afterward, the demonstrators staged a march that ended without incident. By the time a police unit arrived at the location everything had ended.

Whereabouts of PLRA Leaders 'Still Not Known'

PY1405152088 Asuncion HOY in Spanish
14 May 88 p 8

[Text] The whereabouts of Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) Executive Board members Domingo Laino, Carlos Caballero Roig, Ceferino Villalba, and Luis Espinola are still not known. They were arrested on 12 May in Arroyito, Horqueta jurisdiction, Concepcion Department.

The PLRA released a communique on this yesterday. The communique says that "the party members were first held in the municipality of Yby Jau. However, the mayor now denies they are still there. This is serious because the mayor did not say where the arrested people were taken."

The PLRA communique condemns the arrest and demands "an immediate report on where the arrested people are being held" and holds the government responsible for any ill-treatment the arrested people may suffer. The communique adds that the PLRA leaders were arrested by the police of Yby Jau on 12 May when they were attending a mass in Arroyito to celebrate "Farmers Day."

Peru

Pope Speaks on Foreign Debt, Terrorism

Debt 'Ethical, Moral' Issue

PY1605155188 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT
16 May 88

[Text] Lima, 15 May (EFE)—Today Pope John Paul II said in Lima that rather than being a financial, economic, or political problem, Latin America's foreign debt was an "ethical and moral" issue.

Speaking to approximately 500 people at the San Toribio Seminary in Lima, the pope said that the foreign debt of Latin American nations is the "most serious" economic problem that "worries" this continent.

The meeting was scheduled to be with businessmen and representatives of cultural organizations. However, quite a few politicians and some members of President Alan Garcia's cabinet also attended. Also present were former President Fernando Belaunde Terry, General Francisco Morales Bermudez, and Popular Christian Party leader Luis Bedoya Reyes, former mayor of Lima.

Several lawmakers belonging to the more moderate sector of the United Left, Peru's second strongest political force comprised of socialist and communist parties, and senators and deputies of Alan Garcia's ruling APRA party also attended the meeting.

The pope said that capital must come to developing countries "out of solidarity." He also warned the countries that contract debts that they should do so "responsibly," taking into account all risks, including the possibility of having to suspend payments.

He said that the debt problem requires a solution based on solidarity among the rich and the poor so as "to not founder against the reefs of egotism, of lust for profits at any cost, or of a narrow-minded, purely materialistic vision of development."

The pope insisted on an issue which he had addressed in his vist to Bolivia: the need to create a united and solidaristic front among all Latin American countries so as to be able to talk to the more industrialized nations on an equal footing.

Speaking specifically about Peru, John Paul II said that the government and businessmen have the duty of seeing that the citizens of this impoverished country "live with material and spiritual dignty."

The pope extolled the basic rights and civic freedoms of the human being and prayed that "exploitation, violence, and terrorism will not lead to oppression and death."

The pontiff stated that governments have the duty to give "private initiative enough elbowroom to make a decisive contribution to the economic development of the entire region." This mention of "free enterprise" was received with satisfaction among Peruvian businessmen, who have been engaged in a tug-of-war with the government ever since President Garcia decided to nationalize private banks in July 1987.

The nationalization process is currently stagnant, and so far only one private bank, Peru's largest, has been taken over by its employees, to whom the previous owners sold most of the shares to avoid nationalization.

Appeal to Terrorists

PY1605195488 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Pope John Paul II has traveled to Paraguay, but before leaving he made an appeal to the terrorists to change their attitude and avoid further harm to the Peruvian people.

The Holy Father's words were favorably received by the public and national businessmen.

Departs for Paraguay

PY1605150588 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1430 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Lima, 16 May (EFE)—Pope John Paul II departed Lima today at 0925 (1425 GMT) and is now flying to Paraguay, the last leg of his ninth trip to Ibero-American countries.

After an approximately 40-hour stay in Lima, the pope departed from the military area of Lima's airport on an approximately 3 and 1/2 hour flight to Asuncion on board an Aeroperu plane.

The pope was seen off by Peruvian President Alan Garcia, the cabinet, and the representatives of the churches of the Bolivarian countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela) who held their Eucharistic and Marian Congress in Lima. The congress was closed yesterday by the pope.

New Prime Minister Reaffirms APRA Principles

PY1405143888 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo, who has been appointed prime minister, has said the policies he will implement are basically the policies of APRA and that there will not be a rupture between the past and the present.

This is what he said:

[Begin recording] We are going to continue with a policy that is basically an APRA policy, but for all Peruvians and with the cooperation of all Peruvians. There will not be a rupture between the past and the present. We advocate a nationalistic and popular democratic policy. We will amend errors and strengthen successful measures. [end recording]

3 Army Officers, 11 Rebels Die in Clash

PY1505020088 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2254 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Ayacucho, 14 May (EFE)—Today General Jorge Valdivia, chief of the military and political command of the Ayacucho emergency zone, told EFE that 11 Shining Path guerrillas and 3 Peruvian Army officers died in an armed clash.

Valdivia said the clash took place yesterday on the border of Huancapi and Huancasancos Provinces in Ayacucho Department.

According to Valdivia, about 50 or 60 Shining Path terrorists attacked a military patrol which repelled the attacks, firing at will. He added that the three injured [as received] officers were taken to Lima.

It was learned here that several helicopters are conducting a dragnet for the terrorists.